

I urge the Congress to take prompt and favorable action on this legislation.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
April 21, 1993.

### **Nomination of John Dalton To Be Secretary of the Navy**

*April 21, 1993*

The President announced today that he intends to nominate John Dalton, an Annapolis graduate and former Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, to be Secretary of the Navy.

"Throughout his distinguished Navy career and his equally distinguished civilian career in public service and private industry, John Dalton has displayed true leadership ability," said the President. "I am proud that he has agreed to serve with me and confident that he will work with Secretary Aspin and the Navy to adjust to the new security realities that we face."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

### **Remarks at the Dedication of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum**

*April 22, 1993*

Thank you very much, Mr. Vice President, Mrs. Gore, President and Mrs. Herzog, distinguished leaders of nations from around the world who have come here to be with us today, the leaders of our Congress, and the citizens of America, and especially to Mr. Meyerhoff and all of those who worked so hard to make this day possible, and even more to those who have spoken already on this program, whose lives and words bear eloquent witness to why we have come here today.

It is my purpose on behalf of the United States to commemorate this magnificent museum, meeting as we do among memorials, within the sight of the memorial to Thomas Jefferson, the author of our freedom, near where Abraham Lincoln is seated, who gave

his life so that our Nation might extend its mandate of freedom to all who live within our borders. We gather near the place where the legendary and recently departed Marian Anderson sang songs of freedom and where Martin Luther King summoned us all to dream and work together. Here on the town square of our national life, on this 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, at Eisenhower Plaza on Raoul Wallenberg Place, we dedicate the United States Holocaust Museum and so bind one of the darkest lessons in history to the hopeful soul of America.

As we have seen already today, this museum is not for the dead alone nor even for the survivors who have been so beautifully represented; it is perhaps most of all for those of us who were not there at all, to learn the lessons, to deepen our memories and our humanity, and to transmit these lessons from generation to generation.

The Holocaust, to be sure, transformed the entire 20th century, sweeping aside the Enlightenment hope that evil somehow could be permanently vanished from the face of the Earth, demonstrating there is no war to end all war, that the struggle against the basest tendencies of our nature must continue forever and ever.

The Holocaust began when the most civilized country of its day unleashed unprecedented acts of cruelty and hatred, abetted by perversions of science, philosophy, and law. A culture, which produced Goethe, Schiller, and Beethoven, then brought forth Hitler and Himmler, the merciless hordes, who themselves were educated, as others who were educated stood by and did nothing. Millions died for who they were, how they worshiped, what they believed, and who they loved. But one people, the Jews, were immutably marked for total destruction. They who were among their nation's most patriotic citizens, whose extinction served no military purpose nor offered any political gain, they who threatened no one were slaughtered by an efficient, unrelenting bureaucracy, dedicated solely to a radical evil with a curiously antiseptic title: The Final Solution.